glands, would seem naturally to suggest some theoretical views which may prove of use as a guide for future investigations.

As the two styles in Apocynum and Asclepias are more or less distinct both above and below, and each of them belongs to a simple pistil, it is not easy to account for a five angled stigma with five pairs of glands. But if, as De Candolle supposes, the diaphragm in Apocynum is an extension of the filaments which has become attached to and surrounds the styles, its fivefold character is readily accounted for in Apocynum, and, in view of the close relationship of the Orders and the similarity of their fertilization, it would, perhaps, not be unreasonable to extend his supposition to what is called the peltate stigma of Asclepias.

It has been shown that the glands in Apocynum arise in pairs from the middle of the lobe of the diaphragm, where it joins the filament. It is possible, therefore, that these glands are likewise a modification of some organ of the stamen. Each half stretches away from the point of origin of the pair towards the adjacent cell of its own anther, but when mature, and ready to be carried away with the pollen, it lies so near to the half of the next pair on the right or left, that a new pair seems to be made up from and between adjacent stamens. Now Brown has shown that the dark glands in Asclepias consist at first of two distinct parts, and the halves are really related to different anthers. The parallelism of the cases may justify the hypothesis that these glands of Asclepias are members of the stamen, if that should prove to be true of Apocynum. Perhaps a clue to the glands is the pollen missing in the lower part of the anther of Apocynum.

On this theory, which is only an extension of what is already recognized, the so-called stigma and the glands of Asclepias are merely a modification of the stamens, arising from the adhesion of the latter to the style. The peculiarity of such adhesion in these two Orders is that it takes place in the upper instead of the lower part of the organs. W. H. L.

4. Lygodium palmatum, Swartz.—I have found the beautiful *Climbing Fern* growing in the drier parts of a sphagnum bog, some two miles westerly from Mount Pleasant, which is a little southerly from Matawan, Monmouth Co., N. J. The specimens were very fine and full of fruit. S. Lockwood.

5. Aquilegia.—In the *Flowering Plants of Great Britain*, by Anne Pratt, we find the following: "The French term this plant *L'Ancolie*; and it is *Der Ackeley* of the Germans. The Italians call it *Acquilezia*." In the Penny Cyclopædia we find: "*Aquilegia*, literally the *Watergatherer*, because the leaves collect water in their hollow." A friend informs us that he has noticed this peculiarity.

6. Exchanges.—J. W. Congdon of East Greenwich, R. I., desires to make arrangements for exchange of collections to be made the following season. He will collect all the less common plants of Rhode Island, and of Northern Vermont, including the Willoughby plants. He has quite a number of them in hand now.